

## New York Tribune.

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## War's Circle Widens.

The circle of European strife widened yesterday. Without a declaration of war Germany began hostilities against France, invading French territory. Russian patrols crossed the eastern border of Prussia. France and Russia are now both at war with Germany through the latter's initiative. But neither has come into collision as yet with Austria-Hungary, whose invasion of Serbia was the originating cause of the complications which drove Germany to challenge first Russia and then France.

The attitude of Great Britain up to a late hour last night had not been clearly defined. What Great Britain does will really determine the character of the European war. If she participates at once with her controlling sea strength there may be some hope of limiting the appalling losses with which the world is now threatened. Her fleets, combined with those of France, can probably blockade Germany and confine the real struggle to the land. Her participation from the outset would secure the neutrality of Italy, which cannot afford to risk a collision with the sea power of the Triple Entente. Her troops could maintain the neutrality of Belgium and Holland and aid France to repel a German invasion.

If she heeds the counsels of the Lloyd George group of advocates of peace at any price she will lose the greatest opportunity she has had in many years to reduce Germany to a minor sea power. She might even be forced, when it is too late, to cast her lot with France in order to try to maintain the territorial integrity of Western Europe.

Diplomatically speaking, Germany and Austria-Hungary have been so far outgeneralized. They have not been able to put themselves before the world in the light of powers coerced into war. Austria-Hungary did a foolhardy thing in insisting on dealing with Serbia by force, instead of obtaining what she wanted by diplomatic means. The Vienna government undoubtedly took Berlin by surprise, and Germany hesitated too long about bringing pressure on Austria-Hungary to compel the latter to recede.

The stability of the Triple Alliance was shaken when the Dual Monarchy and Germany both engaged in offensive war, since their taking the initiative gave Italy a welcome excuse for slipping out of the Triple Alliance compact. Bismarck is dead, and he has not left successors in Berchthold and Bethmann-Hollweg.

Germany also offended international opinion when she violated yesterday the neutrality of Luxembourg. In order to gain a military advantage she risked offending Belgium and Holland and irritating Great Britain. If Luxembourg's neutrality is not secure, why should Belgium's be inviolable? Both are guaranteed by international treaties, the violation of which by a belligerent must put that belligerent on the defensive in the great tribunal of world opinion.

The diplomacy which left Italy a loophole through which to escape from the burdens of the Triple Alliance, and which outraged the neutrality of Luxembourg in order to strike a sudden blow at France, is not the diplomacy of far-seeing statesmanship.

Germany doubtless hopes to repeat the thunderbolt campaign of 1870. Her policy is evidently to hold the slower moving Russians in check on the east while making a rush for Paris. France can pay a big indemnity, if crushed, while it would be hard to collect anything out of Russia. A successful invasion of France would also give immense prestige to German arms and greatly discourage Russia. Paris is worth a gamble in the game of war. But Louis Napoleon and Bazaine are both dead. So is Moltke. German military genius must be far more alert than German diplomacy as shown itself in the Austro-Serbian crisis to make another easy march to Paris possible.

## A Divorce Prevention Bureau.

A perfectly logical offshoot or branch of a domestic relations court is a divorce prevention bureau, as logical as the growth of a fire prevention bureau in the fire department. Chicago has already sprouted one. New York could do much worse than to study her sister city's experiment carefully, with the idea later of following suit.

It so often happens that quarrels between man and wife have their inception in the most trivial occurrences imaginable, but thrive wondrously on the inflammable stuff of which poisoned memory and suspicion are made, fanned by crimination and recrimination. An overdone egg, a burnt soup, have hopelessly wrecked more than one fireside combination. So has failure to remember the wedding anniversary or to come home on the evening of the birthday. Mrs. O'Leary's cow, you remember, used the lantern which set fire to Chicago. Domestic conflagrations often have as insignificant beginnings.

"In many instances a frank discussion will make great waves seem temporary vexations," says Judge Torrison, of Chicago's new agency for the promotion of marital felicity. But frank discussion between the principals alone becomes soon an impossibility and so does the intrusion of unofficial

or amateur mediators. Something official and in a sense final is the only arbitration a couple brought to this pass can brook. In the absence of a divorce prevention bureau their only recourse is to the divorce court.

## The War Hits Baseball.

Hard knocks have been the lot of the great American game this year. For most of them the leaders are themselves responsible, and the net result has been to send gate receipts down to their lowest ebb and to send one owner after another deep down into his trousers pockets.

Now comes the sport of war to give baseball its worst blow. A new crop of fans is already arising to stand on street corners and before bulletin boards and hurl army corps this way and that over the map of Europe. Probably there never was a more unutilized people than we Americans. Even soldiers at peaceful concerns are rare sights in our eyes, and the great military problems upon which Europe has fed for centuries mean next to nothing to us.

Also, few present day Americans have any realization of what a tragic business war is. So, from office boy up to the boss, we can tackle the Armageddon of Europe with the same carefree assurance with which we approach a discussion of the Giants and the Cubs. It's a poor fan who can't pitch better than a Mathewson, and it's a poor military fan who isn't already fighting the whole European conflict with a confidence and abandon strangely lacking in the capitals of Europe.

## Demobilized Grand Opera.

As the days go by and we gradually begin to realize that this general European war of which we seem to have been dreaming is not a nightmare but an actuality, there come to mind the different threatened deprivations and changes in our lives which such a vast conflict will cause, though three thousand miles away. For example, what are we to do for tenors and barytones when the grand opera season opens?

When one listens to the warblings of the sublime "Caruso" one is apt to forget that this embodiment of a voice is, in another capacity, simply an Italian subject with brains enough to obey orders, shoulder strong enough for the musket and the blanket roll and legs sufficiently stout to propel the ensemble. As such he must obey his country's possible summons to mobilization. And the same is true of those other artists, Scotti and Amato and Toscanini, all Italians, and likely to pass the recruiting officer's inspection. And what is true of the Italian is true of the French and German and Austrian and Russian singers. They are, most of them at any rate, abroad now, and whether their hearts beat with patriotic eagerness for the fray or with regretful trepidation, they must hold themselves in readiness to fight.

There is, perhaps, a ray of hope for our grand opera season in Italy's expressed intention of remaining neutral. But neutrality in the midst of such a conflict must be defended. Italy, like Holland and Belgium and Switzerland, will find it necessary to mobilize. Will this mean the drafting of her songbirds? We shall have to wait and see. As for Rudolph Berger and Carl Lurrian, the Austrians; Reiss, Goritz, Weil, Braun, Hagmann and Morgenstern, the Germans; Gilly, Aniani and Rothier, from la belle France, and Jörn and Didur, the Russians—it looks indeed like the cannon's mouth for most of these gentlemen. Heaven grant they may number among the survivors!

## What Is Contraband of War?

Of great interest to American shippers is the question of what cargoes may be safely shipped to belligerents. Confusion still exists in the definition of contraband goods, but thanks to the Conference of London, held in 1908-09, certain general probabilities can be laid down.

Arms, ammunition, etc., are known as "absolute contraband" and are liable to seizure when shipped by a neutral to the territory of a belligerent. Foodstuffs and fuel, clothing, gold, vessels, railway and telegraph equipment, balloons and flying machines and similar articles which can be used in warfare, but which are not necessarily so used, are termed "conditional contraband." They are subject to capture only if it is shown that the goods are destined for the use of armed forces. Finally there is a considerable number of articles which cannot be regarded as contraband of war under any conditions. The list of goods exempt from seizure comprises such products as raw cotton and the other raw materials of the textile industries, raw hides, ores, paper, machinery and furniture.

This classification follows common sense distinctions, it will be seen, the exempt list comprising all those articles which are not susceptible of use in war. Unfortunately, there is some doubt to what extent these rules of the Declaration of London will be binding in a European war. This country has ratified these rules, but some other countries have not, and there may be nations which will declare their own rules as to contraband, varying in certain respects from the above. The subject has been a fruitful source of diplomatic wrangling in the past, and it is useless to expect complete agreement in the future.

Under all precedents, contraband goods are liable to condemnation, and the vessel as well may be condemned if the contraband cargo forms more than half of the total cargo, reckoned either by value, weight, volume or freight. Such shipments constitute no violation of neutrality, however, and there is no obligation upon a neutral nation to prevent its citizens from shipping a whole boatload of arms if they desire to do so and care to run the risk of confiscation in the event of capture.

One moot problem relates to indirect shipments. Generally speaking, commerce between neutrals is undisturbed by war. But England originated the doctrine of "continuous voyages," by which a belligerent could look to the ultimate destination of a cargo, and if that destination was to be the territory of a belligerent the contender could at once treat the shipment as contraband under the general rules. The chances are that this doctrine will prevail in future wars.

Of course, when a blockade has been publicly declared and made actually effective, a different situation arises. Then any running of the blockade subjects vessel and cargo to seizure, regardless of the nature of the cargo or its destination. The doctrine of contraband has no application to a blockade, and it is altogether possible that a European struggle would soon eliminate the question of contraband. If the English and French fleets prevail at sea, so that their strength on paper would forecast, there would be a prompt blockade of the German and Austrian coasts which would entirely prevent all shipments to those countries; and, of course, with the German fleet off the high seas, shipments to the members of the Triple Entente would be in no danger of seizure as contraband.

## The Conning Tower

A GALLERY SEAT.

Oh, go, ye mad contributors, go!  
Parade until ye drop!  
As for this one, he'll watch the show  
From this here Tower's Top!

EDAR.

YES AND NO.

Sir: Does the Workmen's Compensation Law apply to contributors to the Tower? And if so, have you provided a Zinking Fund from which to make payments which may be demanded under the new law?

M. B. W.

DULCINEA IN THE STUDIO.

BY ROBERT J. WILDBACK.

Dulcinea has been in my studio too, often. She likes the bohemian atmosphere. It is so nice to be able to get away from conventionality. She hates conventionality, but says you have to be conventional or people won't understand.

Artists must live an ideal life. They can come and go when they like, can't they? Harrison Fisher is one of our best artists, she thinks. She has posed for some friends just for fun, you know.

She has often thought she would like to take up drawing. Everyone ought to be able to draw some, don't you think? She has a cousin who copies Gibson wonderfully and really some of her things are better than the originals. She, her cousin, says that her chief trouble is with the shading. Dulcinea would prefer painting in water color, oil is so dirty and smelly.

She thinks there is more Arts-for-Arts-sake, in a way, to magazine work, but supposes that there must be a lot of money in advertising pictures. The pictures in the advertising section are really the best in the magazines.

The men who draw those Mutt and Jeff pictures must get a lot of money—or do they? She asks whether I am acquainted with any of them. How old a man is Howard Chandler Christy and where does Goldberg get all his ideas? She supposes that he sees funny things on the street or wherever he goes. Some of his ideas are awfully crazy, aren't they?

She supposes Art Young's work is very good, isn't it? But she can't say that she likes it. Her father likes some of the covers on the "Saturday Evening Post" but she simply dotes on "Vogue." Of course most of the styles are rather extreme and they all seem to be for receptions and things—hardly any for all 'round wear. . . . She supposes that an artist has to keep up with the styles.

She wants to know whether many artists have their wives pose for them and thinks that the wives would be jealous of the models. Lots of the jokes in "Life" are silly and that the covers are not as good as they used to be—although she doesn't see it very often. Do the editors give the artists the ideas or do you have to get up your own?

Every artist wants to go to Paris some day, doesn't he? She never really saw an artist that looked like the pictures in the comic papers, but she met one not long ago that was a kind-of-a-now-freak. He let his hair grow too long and he looked, you know, sort of careless about his appearance.

Sometimes when I haven't anything else to do she wants me to make her a sketch—you know—any little thing—just a quick sketch that won't take any time. She doesn't care what the subject is, but she wants me to sign it. She will have it framed.

She is sure she remembers seeing a lot of my work, but she doesn't always notice the name. In fact she never even remembers the name of the author of a magazine story unless it's somebody like Chambers, or like that. Don't you know?

Well, she supposes an artist has to keep busy the same as everybody else and she doesn't want to take up too much of my time, so goodbye.

She'll drop in sometime again when she is in the neighborhood, shopping, you know. She expects I am bored by a good many people dropping in this way and hopes I didn't mind her calling, as she has had a delightful time and must hurry along. Goodbye, and if ever need a model for something let her know. Better telephone ahead of time so she can arrange to come. She wouldn't like to make a regular thing of it exactly, but thinks it must help an artist to have a model who understands just what he is trying to do—goodbye.

Awfully sorry to have to disturb me again but she forgot her bag.

AGREEING WITH JUNIE MCKREE.

"Can Dulcy please you all?" You never ask, But find a wanton pleasure in your task Of printing what the creature has to say, No matter if you know the answer's "Nay." The poor thing drives one to the whiskey flask.

As water ever floats an empty cask, So she supports a literary rasc—  
Al. Some queer folks, like that chap F. P. A., Can Dulcy please.

On Saturday will Dulcy sit and bask, And never give a thought to old John Trask, But say the cutest things. It is her way, But gosh! You know we get her every day. She loves to see Chief Meyers in a mask.  
Can Dulcy, please! AUGUST.

ZINCOTHESES.

Sir: Ordinary zinc is malleable when heated to a temperature of from 100 degrees to 150 degrees C. Is your zinc (1) malleable? (2) overfull from Contrils? If so, you can get out your hammer and enlarge it. Try sticking on its sides a very thin sheet of gold leaf. It will then transmit green light, which is the soul of the Disappointed Contril.  
C. B. D.

A YELLOW BUTTERFLY.

- I held a yellow butterfly  
Just long enough to see  
How pretty it was, frail a thing,  
How perfect it may be.
- Its silken wings I held with care,  
Then let it fly away;  
I watched it when it was set free,  
Lit on a flowery spray.
- Its wings aloft like sails at rest,  
Without motion or sound,  
It stayed until it had its fill  
Of sweets that it had found.
- Oh, pretty yellow butterfly!  
Oh, frailty that you are,  
Think you I'd do the slightest deed  
Your happiness to mar?

MARY C. BURKE.



"To feed on hope, to pine with fear and sorrow."

## THE PEOPLE'S COLUMN

An Open Forum for Public Debate.

## PRAISES OUR POLITICS

Congratulations from Montclair Man on the Support of Hinman.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: I note in today's issue one of your readers is ashamed of the stand you have taken in backing a so-called Roosevelt candidate, when really I was just beginning to feel a trifle proud of you. In fact, several times in the last six months you have seemed to be on the verge of coming forward, but apparently had not quite the "nerve." But you will agree with me that it is better to take one step forward and hold your ground than to take two forward and recede three.

By the way, I wonder if these hard-shell Republicans still think Roosevelt wants the governorship nomination. Probably so.

I am also curious to know how many votes Mr. Keppel thinks Barnes and his kind won for the Republican party in the last election. As one outside of your state allow me to congratulate you on your present stand.  
H. B. STRAIT, JR.  
Montclair, N. J., July 29, 1914.

## PROHIBITION AND DRUGS

Use of Latter as Prevalent Where Liquor Is Abundant.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: In view of the claim by opponents of prohibition that drug using is most prevalent and serious where the sale of liquor has been prohibited, I wish, while the matter is still fresh in the public mind, to call attention to the extent of the drug traffic in New York, where there is certainly no lack of liquor, as indicated by the immense amount of news and comment in the New York papers.

The opponents of prohibition argue that if a prohibitory law is not enforced it should be repealed, yet nobody seems to be arguing for a repeal of the drug law.

I desire also to call attention to the traffic in drugs in the prisons as indicating how little regard the political appointees of a corrupt liquor organization like Tammany have for any law which they are supposed to enforce.

It is also noteworthy that the recent National Convention of Alienists and Neurologists put alcohol first in the list of the causes of insanity and derangement, and drugs lower down in the scale.

WILLIAM H. ANDERSON,  
State Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New York.  
New York, July 24, 1914.

## THE VOTE AND THE FAMILY

Former Does Not Disrupt the Latter, 'Tis Contended.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Who was the inventor of that ridiculous "perpetual notion" that to permit women to vote would "cause disruption in families" and "overburden women," as again brought up in The Tribune this morning?

Was it not The Tribune that printed the statement of a number of judges in Colorado, who stated that in the twenty years that women have been voting in that state they had never heard the question of politics entering into any case of "disruption" of any family?

It would be far more reasonable to prevent women from belonging to church, because differences in religious belief have caused "disruption of families" than to prevent women from voting because of "overburdening the women

with the vote," it is more ridiculous than the other. Women as a rule have more time than men have. The very performance of the duty of bearing and rearing children affords them more opportunity to read and keep informed than men have, and the bringing up of a family creates an interest in the conditions which surround the family.

MARTIN G. ROYD.  
New York, July 25, 1914.

## NOMINEE OF A BOSS

So Republican Calls Hinman, Whose Associations He Deplores.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: As a reader of The Tribune for more than half a century, may I take the liberty of expressing my regret that it has adopted for its candidate for Governor the nominee of the most arbitrary, not to say the most dangerous, boss that has ever held sway in our state or nation?

The private life and the past political character of the nominee are matters of indifference in such a case. As a Republican who has voted for every nominee of his party for President, from Fremont to Taft, and for every Republican nominee for Governor of this state, I would greatly regret the necessity of refusing to vote the Republican ticket this autumn, as I would have to do were a candidate with the associations of your candidate nominated. The Republican party can afford to be beaten; it cannot afford to be led by a boss who makes a virtue of degrading lesser bosses.

GEORGE T. STEVENS.  
New York, July 29, 1914.

## MR. HINMAN'S PRINCIPLES

Are They Republican or Rooseveltian, It Is Asked.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Mr. Hinman takes great credit for his bravery in flouting Barnes, but has he enough real courage to state where he stands on the particular principles about which the Republican and Progressive parties differ?

It is always commendable to try to remove the malign influence of corrupt bosses, but to every one and it is therefore of the utmost importance that the people should know what principles of government are embodied in the man they are asked to vote for.

If Mr. Hinman has convictions and has the courage of his convictions he will not hesitate to tell people where he stands. He will either repudiate Roosevelt policies (not by saying he is a Republican, but by naming them, just as Roosevelt had him repudiate Barnes

by naming him) or he will repudiate those principles of the Republican party which are opposed to those of Roosevelt.

## ANTI-THIRD TERM.

Brooklyn, July 28, 1914.

## STATE GOVERNMENT CHANGES

Ex-Senator Saxe Comments on Ex-Secretary Stimson's Recommendations

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: The reported recommendations of ex-Secretary of War Stimson in relation to changes in our state government, and particularly with reference to our legislative system, are of great interest and importance. From an experience in the State Senate I am impelled to comment upon them.

As to the "short ballot" plan, I think most everybody is agreed. But with respect to giving to the Governor the right to introduce bills and support them on the floor of the legislative houses, and empowering the Governor, instead of the Assembly, to prepare and introduce the annual budget, and requiring him to answer, at stated times, on the floor of the houses in the Legislature, there is a wide field for divergence of opinion. In the first place, many of us still believe in the division of governmental powers and are not yet satisfied, by any means, that the time has come for beginning the breaking down of the lines. Let us consider some modifications which will tend to produce the desirable results sought by Mr. Stimson and still preserve the integrity of our present system.

The idea of a state budget is excellent, but let it be made up in the Assembly by a committee on the budget, composed of the administrative heads of departments, who shall have seats in the lower house, with the right to introduce bills, and whenever required by it, attend its meetings; answer questions put to them by any member relating to departmental affairs, provided reasonable notice of the questions to be put is given. Department heads to have the right to sit on the floor in the Assembly, but no right to vote. The Legislature to be permitted to cut down the appropriation recommendations of the budget committee, but not to raise them. Section 25 of the Greater New York Charter contains such provisions for the heads of the administrative departments of the city government in the make-up of the Board of Aldermen.

By providing, further, that no bill shall pass both houses, unless accompanied by an emergency message from the Governor, until the budget had passed, a plan for accelerating legislative action in this particular is provided. While the budget is being acted upon, a deferred calendar of bills for final passage in both houses would take care of pending legislation.

By giving to the administrative heads of departments the right to introduce bills, the Governor could accomplish his legislative efforts as well as if he had the right of introduction himself, and such bills would, of course, be known as administrative measures; further, the Governor's arguments in support of administrative measures could be made by the department heads, and ensuing debates would in no way detract from the dignity of the Executive, which might not be the case in event the Executive himself were called upon to take the floor in person.

The foregoing suggestions would give the Executive all the necessary opportunity to advance legislation without playing favorites or creating

"Governor's men" in the Legislature. It is not clear to me just how Stimson's plan would be effective in eliminating the influence of the Executive in passing such legislation as he desires. If measures are to pass on their merits, the responsibility will always rest where it naturally falls.

In view of the coming constitution convention, it is a good thing to get up discussion upon these subjects and set the people to thinking about them. Such thought will produce ideas, out of multitudinous suggestions some admirable methods for state reform may be looked for.

MARTIN Saxe.  
New York, July 29, 1914.

## BY THE SEA, BY THE SEA

Authorities Must Take Every Step to Open Public Beach.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: Your editorial concerning the beaches in this morning's paper is good. "Since the situation exists, the officials of this city are bound to take every necessary step to meet it and open the beach to owners. Considering in every respect the greatness of this city, the fact that its industrial forces cannot have access to their playground on the bay is heart-rending. The vast numbers affected by this privation is justified in losing their interest in the affairs and government of the community."

An old woman on seeing the coast for the first time said, "Ah, now I know there is one thing of which there is enough for everybody." How ignorant she was of the facts! It is trying to get to the water in a boat when somebody else owns the beach. Where is the enthusiasm of our officials? Do they not see the happiness of each in the good of all? No editorials, pithy and pungent, on this matter, if you please, Mr. Editor.

THEODORE MICHEL.  
Brooklyn, July 25, 1914.

## Expects to See Whitman Named

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: As an independent Republican I am surprised and disgusted at the attitude now assumed by your paper relative to the candidacy of Charles S. Whitman for the gubernatorial nomination this fall.

However, the political jealousy exists will not, in my opinion, prevent the nomination of Mr. Whitman by the party.

On Election Day the verdict of voters of all parties will undoubtedly give their confidence in Mr. Whitman, giving him an overwhelming majority.

GEORGE COOK.  
Richmond Hill, July 30, 1914.

## Thinks Austria Unfriendly to U.S.

To the Editor of The Tribune.  
Sir: While Serbia cannot be considered as a civilized state, still it is not a barbarian state. Austria is hardly to be advocated. The reactionary war party is in full control of Vienna; the great suffering masses have no rights and liberal ideas are frowned upon. As the recognized headquarters of Continental absolutism, Austria secretly hates the United States and would not hesitate to injure us if the opportunity should ever arise. They have never forgiven us for the Spanish War, and while apparently the life of the aristocracy would not be harmed in harming this country.

W. W. BURR.  
New York, July 31, 1914.